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been sold, the belief at present seems to be that the Non-Partisan finances are in a hopeless state of collapse. Politically the League may continue for a brief period, but the North Dakota farmer is beginning to realize that wild-cat schemes, if unsuccessful, must be paid for by increased taxes, that political hucksters make poor business managers, and that the majority of the proposed state-owned industries must fail because the success of every business depends on skillful and efficient management.

Professor Bruce shows quite conclusively that even if all the grievances complained of were real there was little need of the Non-Partisan League as a political party. North Dakota is purely an agricultural state and the farmer in the long run gets what legislation he needs because the prosperity of the state depends on his prosperity. The real issues have been beclouded and there has been too much calling of names. Economic questions ought to be settled by arguments based on facts. Vast and expensive enterprises even if financed by a sovereign state are doomed to failure unless wisely managed and based on sound economic principles.

GEORGE M. JANES.

Washington and Jefferson College.

NEW BOOKS

ADAMS, L. E. W. *A study in the commerce of Latium, from the early iron age through the sixth century, B.C.* Smith College classic studies, no. 2. (Northampton, Mass.: Smith College Library. 1921. Pp. 84. 75c.)

ALVORD, C. W. *The Illinois country, 1673-1818.* The centennial history of Illinois, vol. I. (Chicago: McClurg. 1920. \$2.)

BAKELESS, J. *The economic causes of modern wars: a study of the period 1878-1918.* (New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. 1921. Pp. ix, 265. \$4.) The David A. Wells prize essay of Williams College.

BEABLE, W. H. *Commercial Russia.* (New York: Macmillan. 1921. Pp. 278. \$3.)

BELL, J. C., JR. *Opening a highway to the Pacific, 1838-1846.* Columbia University studies in history, economics, and public law, vol. XCVI, no. 1. (New York: Longmans. 1921. Pp. 209. \$2.25.)

Although the material for the main thesis begins with 1838, the author has inserted several preliminary chapters covering the earlier history of the Far Northwest including "Discovery and Exploitation," "Diplomacy Determines the Status of Oregon," "British and American Fur Traders," and "Missionary Colonists." Dr. Bell states that his study has grown "out of a wish for more light on one early phase of this expansion." His purpose is to study "the hopes and fears and ideas of a definite and, in its way, articulate group of the American community," namely, farmers and mechanics who were inspired by the migratory traditions of their forefathers. The point of view in this thesis is that of social history rather

than that of "narrow, political, personal, or economic history." After considering preliminary matters the author devotes chapters to the "Spread of the Oregon Fever" (1838-1843), "Agrarian Discontent in the Mississippi Valley" (1840-1845), "The Journey to the Western Coast" (1843-1846), and "Settlement in the Willamette Valley" (1840-1846). There is a concluding chapter on "The Interplay of Sentimental and Economic Forces." The following are some of the conclusions: "The moment favorable to . . . exploitation by American farmers came, not when settlers had filled the unoccupied lands in the States, but when the farmers had overproduced their available market, and had no other place so attractive to which they could go." The politicians failed to understand the movement, or, at least, they did not give it very accurate expression; they were of the opinion that "the remedy for existing hardships could only be had at the expense of other nations rather than by co-operation with them in the upbuilding of new and mutually beneficial trades." The author is of the opinion that in all probability the migration would have taken place even if there had been no agitation over British relations in the Northwest.

ISAAC LIPPINCOTT.

BOWMAN, I. *The new world: problems in political geography.* (Yonkers-on Hudson, N. Y.: World Book Co. 1921. Pp. vii, 632. \$6.)

BRAWLEY, B. *A social history of the American negro.* (New York: Macmillan. 1921. Pp. xv, 420. \$4.)

BUTLER, J. G., JR. *Fifty years of iron and steel.* (Cleveland, Ohio.: The Penton Press. 1920. Pp. 158.)

The past fifty years have seen a remarkable growth of the iron and steel business of the country. It is interesting to have this story told by an "eye-witness of iron and steel development from the conversion of the first barrel of Lake Superior ore to a period when over sixty million tons came down from the Lakes and other millions are smelted at the Upper Lakes." Mr. Butler was a contemporary of the men who built up the modern industry; he knew many of them personally; he was an observer, and often a participant, in the introduction of many of the modern improvements. He speaks, therefore, from first hand information. Much of his volume is reminiscent, giving intimate information about men and affairs. The main portion of his book covers an address delivered before the American Iron and Steel Institute. He has appended a number of pages on "The Early History of the Use and Manufacture of Iron and Steel," "American Steel in the World War," and "Iron and Steel Industries in War Work and Financing." I. L.

BUTTS, A. B. *Public administration in Mississippi.* Centenary series, vol. III. (Jackson, Miss.: Mississippi Historical Society. 1919. Pp. 278.)

Chapter 3 is entitled "Guaranteeing Bank Deposits," and chapter 4 deals with "Taxation."

CARO, G. *Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte der Juden im Mittelalter und in der Neuzeit.* Vol. II, *Das spätere Mittelalter.* (Leipzig: Fock. 1920. 30 M.)

CLAPHAM, J. H. *The economic development of France and Germany, 1815-1914.* (New York: Macmillan. 1921. Pp. xi, 420. \$6.)

CLELAND, R. G. *The Mexican year book for 1920.* (Los Angeles, Cal.: The Mexican Year Book Pub. Co. 1921. \$7.50.)

EINSTEIN, L. *Tudor ideals.* (New York: Harcourt. 1921. Pp. xiii, 358.)

HAZARD, B. E. *The organization of the boot and shoe industry in Massachusetts.* Harvard economic studies, vol. XXIII. (Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press. Pp. x, 271. \$3.50.)

HEARNSHAW, F. J. C., editor. *Macmillan's historical atlas of modern Europe.* (London: Macmillan. 1920. Pp. ix, 30. 6s.)

HOBSON, J. A. *The economics of reparation.* (London: Allen & Unwin. 1921. 1s.)

KEITH, A. B. *War government of the British Dominions.* Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, economic and social history of the world war. (London: Oxford Univ. Press. 1921. Pp. xvi, 353. 10s. 6d.)

KUNO, Y. S. *What Japan wants.* (New York: Crowell. 1921. Pp. 154. \$1.)

LANE, W. D. *Civil war in West Virginia.* (New York: Heubsch. 1921. Pp. 128. 50c.)

The introduction to this story of the industrial conflict in the coal mines is by John R. Commons.

LENZ, A. *Der Wirtschaftskampf der Völker und seine internationale Regelung.* (Stuttgart: Enke. 1920. Pp. 315.)

LINCOLN, E. E. *List of references in economics 2. Economic history of Europe since 1800, and of the United States.* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. 1920. Pp. 145.)

This is a revision and extension of the references originally prepared by Professor E. E. Day for use in connection with the courses in European and American economic history at Harvard College.

LIPSON, E. *The history of the woollen and worsted industries.* (New York: Macmillan. 1921. Pp. x, 273. \$4.)

MAGER, F. KURLAND. *Eine allgemeine Siedlungs-, Verkehrs- und Wirtschaftsgeographie.* (Hamburg: Friederichsen. 1920. Pp. 281. 40 M.)

MACKINSON, J. *The social and industrial history of Scotland from the union to the present time.* (New York: Longmans. 1921. Pp. viii, 298. \$6.)

MITCHELL, B. *The rise of cotton mills in the South.* Johns Hopkins University studies in historical and political science, series XXXIX, no. 2. (Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins Press. 1921. Pp. 281.)

MITSCHERLICH, W. *Skizze einer Wirtschaftsstufentheorie.* (Jena: Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv. 1921. Pp. 70.)

The author, a professor at the University of Breslau, notes in the economic evolution of the Teutonic and Romance nations four distinct stages. The first epoch constitutes the production and the distribution of goods in most primitive forms; men earn their living by hunting or fishing, by primitive agriculture or by cattle-breeding, and in doing so they are strictly regulated by the community. The soil is a common posses-

sion of the clan or of large patriarchal families; only a few movable things are the property of individuals. This is the stage of a simple *common* economy.

In the next stage men aspire, besides the spirit of community, to an equal measure of personal self-development. Their actions are, however, still controlled by corporations: guilds, fraternities, village communities and such organizations. Private property has very much increased but its use is controlled and directed by these corporations; the will of the single economic entity is accordingly bound. No one produces on a larger scale than his social position requires; the scope of requirements of the different strata of society is based on custom. Here agriculture, crafts, commerce, and shipping, are developed as independent, but small, organizations. We have here an era of simple *corporative* economy.

The third stage—that of *individualism*—makes each person responsible for himself, economically. Encouraging activity and initiative, this epoch gives rise to wholesale dealing in agriculture and industry as well as in commerce and transportation, and inspires capitalistic enterprise. The catch-words of free competition and of everyone's right to lead his own economic life are now heard; the rights of private property become sharply prominent; the world of capitalism comes into existence.

The fourth stage binds the now developed single economies progressively by corporations of a public, a semi-public and a private character. Public corporative economy exists in factories belonging to the state or the commune; semi-public in enterprises liable to state control, as the coal syndicate and Kalitrust in Germany, labor relationships between capitalists and workmen; private ones in trusts, companies, trade unions, leagues and concerns. Even single factories are regulated in a corporative way, officials and workmen being granted power and joint-authority (shop stewards and works councils, instituted by law in Germany and Austria). So a more complicated system of control by corporations is beginning. All social groups are now inclined to the corporative spirit. Some of these form groups which have intercourse with each other. Thus the community attains again stronger influence and private property is again limited in favor of the rights of the totality. An evolution begins which seems to aim at overcoming private capitalism by means of social capital.

It may be added that this new development is shown for England in C. Delisle Burns' book *Government and Industry* (London: Allen & Unwin. 1921.)

E. SCHWIEDLAND.

Vienna.

MORELAND, W. H. *India at the death of Akbar*. (London: Macmillan. 1920. Pp. xi, 328. 12s.)

MORGAN, R. B., editor. *Readings in English social history from contemporary literature*. Vol. I, *From pre-Roman days to A.D. 1272*. Vol. II, *A.D. 1272-1485*. (New York: Macmillan. 1921. Pp. xv, 117; xi, 108. \$1.40 each.)

MORRIS, H. L. *Parliamentary franchise reform in England from 1885 to 1918*. Columbia University studies in history, economics and public law, vol. XCVI, no. 2. (New York: Longmans. 1921. Pp. 208. \$2.25.)

MORTARA, G. *Prospettive economiche.* (Castello: Soc. Tip. Leonardo da Vinci. 1921. Pp. 341.)

NICHOLS, G. *A Salem shipmaster and merchant: the autobiography of George Nichols.* (Boston: The Four Seas Co. 1921. Pp. 127.)

O'BRIEN, G. *The economic history of Ireland from the union to the famine.* (New York: Longmans. 1921.)

OBST, E. *Wirtschaftsgeographische Studien in der europäischen Turkei.* (Leipzig: Teubner. 1920.)

ONEAL, J. *The workers in American history.* Fourth edition revised and enlarged. (New York: Rand School of Social Science. 1921. Pp. 208. \$1.)

RATHENAU, W. *The new society.* (New York: Harcourt. 1921. Pp. vi, 147.)

Dr. Rathenau is not only one of the most distinguished publicists of the new Germany, but as the head of the *Allgemeine Electrizitätsgesellschaft* he is one of its foremost captains of industry. In an earlier study, *Die neue Wirtschaft*, he urged the unification and standardization of the whole of German industry and commerce in one great trust and a great intensification of the application of science and mechanism to production. In the present book he first reviews the social and economic situation in Germany and draws a very unattractive picture of the nation of the future if present tendencies are continued. He is scathing in his criticism of German imperialism. The German people he believes are "high in qualities of intellect and heart. Ethics and mentality normal. Originative will power and independent activity, weak." Under Prussian domination, Germany like Faust, "was lured away from its true path, cast off by the Earth Spirit, astray among witches, brawlers and alchemists." The whole spirit of the exponents of the vaunted Kultur is contrary to the real German character. What Germany needs most is *Bildung*, genuine culture with the courage and spirit to develop the normal tendencies of the German people.

But true culture for the masses is impossible without a radical reorganization of industry. The worker must be freed from the deadly monotony of a single task. As far as possible there should be interchange of labor. Every manual worker should give a part of each day to intellectual work and as far as possible every brain worker should be required to do some physical labor. A year of labor service should be required of every young man. In spite of the fact that Rathenau refers to the majority socialists as the "sorry dignitaries of a day," these same dignitaries have now appointed him Minister of Reconstruction. His official career will be followed with the greatest interest.

G. B. L. ARNER.

ROBERTS, G. E. *America and Europe.* (New York: National City Bank. 1921. Pp. 18.)

ROSS, E. A. *The Russian bolshevik revolution.* (New York: Century Co. 1921. Pp. xvi, 301. \$3.)

DE SANCHEZ, J. A. M. *Reparations. The contract made by Germany and*

her ability to fulfill it. (New York: French Commission in the U. S., 65 Broadway. 1921. Pp. 16.)

STENTON, F. M. *Documents illustrative of the social and economic history of the Dane law.* (London: Milford. 1921. 31s. 6d.)

STODDARD, L. *The new world of Islam.* (New York: Scribner's. 1921. Pp. 362. \$8.)

Chapter VII is entitled "Economic Change," and Chapter IX, "Social Unrest and Bolshevism."

ULENS, R. *Le Condroz: sa population agricole. Contribution à l'étude de l'histoire économique et sociale.* (Brussels: Lamertin & Hayez. 1921. Pp. 209.)

VERHULST, L. *La Lorraine belge.* (Brussels: Lamertin & Hayez. 1920. Pp. 218.)

VINOGRADOFF, P. *The growth of the manor.* (London: Allen & Unwin. 1921. 12s. 6d.)

VOLZ, W. *The economic-geographical foundations of the Upper Silesian question.* (Breslau: Chamber of Commerce. 1921. Pp. 91.)

WIEDENFELD, K. *Ein Jahrhundert rheinischer Montan-Industrie.* (Bonn: Marcus & Weber. 1921.)

WOOLF, L. *Economic imperialism.* (New York: Harcourt. 1920. Pp. iii. \$1.)

Contains chapters on economic imperialism in Africa, and economic imperialism in Asia.

WRIGHT, J. M. *The free negro in Maryland, 1634-1860.* Columbia University studies in history, economics and public law, vol. XCVII, no. 3. (New York: Longmans. 1921. Pp. 362. \$4.)

Arguments about Upper Silesia. I. Upper Silesia and the changes in the iron industry of Europe caused by the treaty of Versailles. II. Pless and Rybnik, integral elements within the organism of Upper Silesian industry. (Breslau: East-Europe Institute, Mining and Metallurgical Section. 1921. Pp. 27.)

Commercial and industrial situation of Hungary. (London: King. 1921. 1s. 3d.)

Commercial and industrial situation in Sweden at the close of 1920. (London: King. 1921. 1s.)

Commercial situation in Siam at the close of 1920. (London: King. 1921. 1s. 3d.)

Economic, financial and industrial conditions in Finland at the close of 1920. (London: King. 1921. 1s.)

Economic and financial situation of Egypt. (London: King. 1921. 1s.)

Economic situation in Switzerland in April, 1921. (London: King. 1921. 1s. 9d.)

Hamburg in seiner politischen, wirtschaftlichen und kulturellen Bedeutung. (Hamburg: Friederichsen. Pp. 170. 15 M.)

Industrial-economic conditions in the United States. Bulletin no. 1. (New York: National Industrial Conference Board. 1921. Pp. 18.)

Organisation des régions économiques. (Paris: Imprimerie nationale. 1921.)

The place of the United States in a world organization for the maintenance of peace. The Annals, vol. XCVI, no. 185. (Philadelphia, Pa.: Am. Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science. 1921.)

Political and economic report of the committee to collect information on Russia. (London: King. 1921. 2s.)

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the President on the Second Pan American Financial Conference at Washington, January 19-24, 1920. (Washington: Inter-American High Commission, Treasury Dept. 1921. Pp. 176.)

The statesman's year-book. Statistical and historical annual of the states of the world for the year 1921. (New York: Macmillan. 1921. Pp. xliv, 1544. \$7.50.)

Agriculture, Mining, Forestry, and Fisheries

NEW BOOKS

ADAMS, R. L. *The marvel of irrigation: a record of a quarter century in the Turlock and Modesto irrigation districts.* Second edition. (San Francisco, Cal.: Anglo & London Paris National Bank. 1921. Pp. 71.)

BOYLE, J. E. *Agricultural economics.* (Philadelphia, Pa.: Lippincott. 1921. Pp. 448. \$3.)

The title of this book does not convey an accurate notion of its contents. It is not a textbook of agricultural economics, but a collection of twenty-six essays on matters relating to farming, farm life and agricultural commerce. The essays cover a wide range of topics from land tenure to cold storage, the agricultural press, the county agent and back again to the food supply. While the topics discussed are arranged in semi-logical order, no attempt has been made to develop the subject of agricultural economics systematically or comprehensively or to treat it as a coherent whole. The author states his purpose as threefold: "(1) to interest the reader in the subject of agricultural economics; (2) to point out by a few simple illustrations the most significant problems in the field; (3) and finally to stimulate thinking and discussion which may help towards a solution of these problems." He disclaims any setting forth of "ready-made remedies for the problems" or the formulation of "laws and principles," or the presentation of many "new facts to the reader." The reviewer is of the opinion that the author has fairly accomplished purpose number 2, has kept any handmade solutions well concealed, and in most cases has presented secondhand facts rather than principles.

It is inevitable in a book of this sort that the chapters be of unequal merit. Several, such as chapter II; "Anarchy of Agriculture"; chapter III, "Land Speculation"; chapter IV, "Back to the Land" Movement"; chapter V, "Land Tenure"; chapter VI, "Economic Condition of the Farmer"; chapter VII, "Agricultural Labor" are largely quotations com-